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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Lv. —Changchun (")	...	3.15 p.m.	"	"	
Lv. —Changchun (")	...	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
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Lv. —Changchun (")	...	5 p.m.	"	"	"
Lv. —Mukden (")	...	7 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Lv. —Mukden (")	...	2.10 a.m.	"	"	"
Lv. —Dairen (")	...	2.30 a.m.	"	"	"
Lv. —Dairen (")	...	12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
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[a195]

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[a6].

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [29]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 28TH 1909.

A curious yet instructive instance of the opposing influences at work in China at the present time is afforded in two notices from the new Board of Posts and Communications, which appear side by side in the "Shanghai Times" of August 18th. The Editor of the "Shanghai Times" is well-known as possessing the confidence of the Chinese Government, which he contrives to preserve without losing his independence, so that his views and reports on Chinese affairs are always founded on first-hand information. These notices are suggestively opposite in tenor, one being as eminently retrogressive in its tone, as is the other suggestive of sound financial economy—yet both are indicative of the enormous amount of leeway China will have to surmount before she can consider herself to have safely entered the portals of progress. Not the least instructive thing about the reports, both issued from the same Boards, is that the President of the Boards, who is to be presumed responsible for both, is evidently entirely unconscious that there is the slightest inconsistency between the two.

In commenting on the construction and management of the railways in China, at least those hitherto constructed, we have had to remark that, without exception, their most conspicuous feature is the persistence with which the possible development of goods traffic has been ignored, or perhaps studiously avoided. For the first time the Board of Posts and Communications, in an official notification to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., has ventured to touch

on the hitherto tabooed topic. On several occasions we have pointed out that although the Northern Railway in Chihli actually runs alongside their own wharf at Tongku in full railway communication with Tientsin, not a ton of cargo has ever been sent by train up to the port. More recently we pointed out that although the lately opened Kiangsu Railway, intended specially to connect the important trading cities of Shanghai, Hangchow, and Ningpo, not to speak of Shaoching, but a few miles off the direct track, comes into the southern suburbs of Shanghai, within half a mile of the busy Namtee line of wharves, no attempt had been made to connect the railway with the wharfrage, though the space was as yet practically unoccupied, though being rapidly covered with buildings. These Namtee wharves communicate directly with the great foreign wharves of Shanghai, the water frontage of the whole being over nine miles in a direct line, all capable of being linked up with the present railway at no greater expense than the laying of the rails, there being at present no foreshore rights to be bought up.

This Kiangsu line, contributed by the Chinese themselves, apparently as a piece of bravado, though a vast deal of capital has been wasted or misappropriated in the making (its returned cost amounting to over £7,000 sterling per mile), is a really practical piece of work, though to complete it would need half as much more. It has recently been extended to Hangchow. Curiously enough, with their usual forgetfulness of terminals and connections, the extension does not join the first part opened, so that a journey of some distance has to be undertaken between the two terminals by chair or by water. The same forgetfulness is shown with regard to the Shanghai terminus, where, although the buildings are substantial and exhibit skill in planning, the whole is dropped down anyhow in a swamp; and no practical provision made for approach or departure, as if it were, in the opinion of the railway director, a matter of not the slightest interest to the passenger how he was to catch or leave his train. Chinese railways in native view are things that begin nowhere, and end equally nowhere; and this view is by no means accidental, but pervades the Empire from north to south. Now, apparently, a glimmering of this condition of the case has fallen on the Board of Posts and Communications, and the result is the issue of a Notice, curiously not to the Railway, with whom it might perchance be useful, but to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. The directors of that company have doubtless often sighed over the fact that they were excluded from all benefits which might arise to them from the opening of railways, and are very needlessly told that in order to increase its business they should enter into contracts with the railway companies at Tientsin, Newchwang, and Hankow, and should arrange to issue through tickets and bills of lading. We have not the slightest doubt that the directors of the China Merchants Co. have often sighed for the day when such a thing would be possible. There are the ships, and there are the railways, but between the two there is a great gulf fixed, and goods and passengers have to get from one to the other by such means as were available in China seventy years ago. The China Merchants Co. are certainly in no way responsible for the difficulty. If there be any fault between the two, it is certainly on the part of the railways. Why do they not run their trucks on to the wharves? The steamers will be only too glad to go alongside and co-operate.

We begin to see from the other Notice some part of the reason, though by no means the whole. The President of the Board has been making his plaint that it pains him to think that China's means of communication, which, as he truly states, are the very life of a country, are almost all in the hands of foreigners. But why should they be in the hands of foreigners? The fault is certainly not that of the foreigners, but lies in the reactionary party in China herself. The impassable barrier that blocks the half mile between the Kachang terminus of the Kiangsu Railway and the Namtee Wharves at Shanghai, certainly was never raised by the foreigner. Good communications, as the President of the Board rightly says, are the very life-blood of a country, and the President will acknowledge that to the foreigner all these—may, the Board of Communications and its President themselves are due. In the interest of all, of China and the Chinese, as well as of himself, the foreigner has for the last fifty years been pressing these truths on the Chinese. He has never denied that they were in his own interest, nor asked credit for a quixotic philanthropy he did not possess. But he stated in as many words, that in thus benefiting himself he aided China; and it was neither his desire nor his interest to

claim any special rights for himself; the general improvement of his trade was ample reward.

That the unremitting efforts of the foreigner to induce China to reform herself has resulted in the enormous advance of China as a nation, even she cannot deny nor explain away. Of all the many abuses in China against none has the foreigner set his face so hard as *likin*, which he has entered pointed out, by striking at the root of her communications, has all the while been draining her of her life-blood. It is some slight consolation that this truth has—as yet, it is true in but uncertain accents—commenced to impress itself on the Government itself. It is *likin* that is at the root of all these obstructions which prevent China from deriving the full benefit, and in some cases, as in the case of the Nanking Railway, of deriving any benefit from her steamers and her railways. Unfortunately, the school of statesmen, who see in the ruin of their neighbours their own prosperity, has ever been in the ascendant in China. The President of the Board of Posts and Communications likes to think that if he only could get rid of the foreigner his Posts and Railways would flourish as they never had flourished before: this is trying to drive the mill quicker by diverting the mill race, or building his railways and forgetting his terminal. Such, it is true, was the practice of China in the days of Kia K'ing or Hsiao Fung; and such it would be again were the President to restore the position, and get rid of the foreigner. He reasons correctly that the Communications are the circulating blood that drives the machinery of State, yet he cannot follow up his own argument, that the absence of the corpuscles that animate the circulation would render useless the circulation, and bring back again the ages of anæmia, from which China, thanks to the presence of the foreigner, has hardly as yet escaped.

The foreigner is needed till the *likin* strangulation be abolished; without him China can never accomplish the task. When *likin* has been abolished, and the circulation restored to a healthy condition, China will of her own experience recognise how necessary in commerce are the two elements, the buyer as well as the seller: it is the forgetfulness of this fact, and the attempt to find a stream of commercial profit carrying its benefits all in the one direction, that has been the cause of the stagnation of the life-blood. If China could possibly attract to her shores all the wealth of the world, and were to close the ways of exit, she would be none the richer for the accumulation. This is one of the fundamental truths of political economy. China sees but half the truth; the way Out and the way In are both equally essential for the circulation. The foreigner is as necessary as the Chinese man, each in his way, to wholesome circulation.

The German Mail of the 23rd July was delivered in London on the 26th inst.

For being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Mr. Blouey, of the Naval Yard, a Japanese was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$12.

A Chinese contractor residing at Ship Street reports to the police that his wife has absconded, taking with her jewelry belonging to him valued at \$600.

The police have been informed by Sergt. Bloxham, of the Buffs, that some person has stolen from the police room at the Ordnance Department a silver watch and chain, the total value of which is \$20.

A reward of \$500 is offered by the police for information which may lead to the apprehension of the person or persons who were concerned in the murder of the two Indian police at the Lam Tuen Gap, Au Tau, New Territory, on the morning of the 20th August.

A Chinese shopkeeper who was convicted at the Magistracy yesterday of storing a greater quantity of kerosene than that allowed by his license and with not storing the kerosene in a well was fined \$50 and had the kerosene confiscated.

Mrs. Calman, staying at the Carlton Hotel, reports to the police that a silver hunting watch was either lost or stolen from her room, as well as a small double gold chain attached, and a double bow brooch, the total value being \$50.

Yesterday at the Magistracy Inspector Goulay proceeded against a shipkeeper for having in his shop 288 cases of spirits of wine and 40 cases of arrack without a license from the Government. Mr. Goldring, who appeared for the defendant, asked for a remand, which was granted.

Mr. Denman Fuller, the celebrated organist of St. John's Cathedral of Hongkong, says a Manila contemporary, was greeted by the largest congregation that ever assembled in the cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John since its dedication, when he gave his first recital on the magnificent new pipe-organ last Sunday afternoon. Every seat had an occupant and scores stood up. Bishop O. H. Brent presided, and the entire cathedral choir was in attendance.

Two men who took the big risk of uttering a ten cent and a five cent piece which were spurious at a cigarette stall were at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment each and six hours in the stocks.

Heavy fines were yesterday imposed on the keepers of a gambling school at Yaumati. Twenty-two had been arrested, and the four keepers were fined \$300 each, and the remainder \$15 each. The amount captured by the police when they made the arrest was \$96, which was forfeited. After the hearing of the case Mr. Goldring appeared and asked for a re-hearing of the case against the four keepers. This was granted.

A Washington dispatch to the Manila *Cablenews* says that a part of the War Department reinforcements for the fiscal year will be the curtailment of the enlisted strength of the Philippine Scouts to 5,300. The present Scout strength consists of 52 companies, numbering about 5,460 men. Consequently, the reduction will be slight, but the plans of the War Department to increase the Scouts in the near future must, it seems, be postponed indefinitely.

A special despatch to the *Cablenews-American* from San Francisco states that there is a persistent rumour in the shipping circles to the effect that plans have been matured for a line of steamers to run direct to Manila. The project is said to be based on the expected increase in American imports to the islands due to the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. A direct line of communication between Manila and the Pacific coast has been the rosiest dream of Manila merchants. The advantages to the islands that would flow from such an arrangement are regarded by them as incalculable.

The eight associated Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Coast of America, including San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Sacramento, have been asked by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China (an Association we have never heard of before) to send delegates. It is expected, a San Francisco paper says, that a large number will take the occasion to inspect the resources of China. The paper adds that the Chinese are anxious to outdo the Japanese in the lavishness of their hospitality and are arranging to entertain the delegates on an extensive scale.

Mr. Fraser, the British Consul-General at Hankow, referring in his annual trade report to the export of food in cold storage to England says:—If successful, it seems likely that local prices will be affected except in the case of pigs, since the common black pig, whose flesh is the favourite food of the poor in China, is not found so suitable as the white Hsiao and Kiangsi pigs. The attempt to buy fowls up country and fatten them here did not prove a success, as the sudden change to superabundant rich diet resulted in the death of most of the native birds accustomed to forage for themselves in the field.

MONGKOKTSUI TYPHOON REFUGE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a harbour of refuge upon the harbour frontage at Taitokkai, Mongkoktsui and Yaumati, was read a first time. The works authorized by this Ordinance comprise the following:—

(1) The constructing of a detached rubble-mound breakwater commencing at a point about 1,000 feet south by east of the south-western corner of Kowloon Marine Lot 32, and terminating at a point about 900 feet west by north of the north-western corner of Kowloon Marine Lot 89; the said breakwater to be constructed entirely on the sea bed of the harbour.

(2) The constructing of a masonry jetty commencing at the western end of Saigon Street, and terminating at a point about 450 feet west by north of the point of commencement; the said jetty to be constructed on the foreshore and sea bed of the harbour.

(3) The reclaiming of a portion of the foreshore or sea bed adjoining and lying to the south of Kowloon Marine Lot 32, and the protecting of the area so reclaimed by means of walls and other necessary works.

(4) The levelling and reclaiming of the area of Crown land, foreshore or sea bed bounded as follows:—On the north by Public Square Street; on the east by Reclamation Street, Kowloon Island Lots Nos. 563 and 562, and Canton Road; on the south by Kowloon Island Lots Nos. 555 and 559, Battery Street, Kowloon Island Lots Nos. 563 and 565, Canton Road, and Saigon Street; and on the west by imaginary lines connecting a point on the north side of Saigon Street and about 250 feet distant from the west side of Canton Road with a point on the south side of Public Square Street and opposite to the south-western corner of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Ben Line str. *Bennet* from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on the 25th instant for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Shinano Maru* (American Line) left Moji on the 25th instant, and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mogami Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kakato Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yoroguchi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Tientsin for this port via Singapore on the 25th instant, and is expected here on the 8th prox.

The Danish str. *Tranquebar* left Suva on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, which left here on the 29th ultimo, arrived at Genoa on the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver for Hongkong on the 25th instant via the usual ports of call.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

THE RHEIMS AIRSHIP
CONTESTS.

LATHAM BEATS ALL RECORDS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Mr. Latham at Rheims has beaten all records for speed and distance.

He flew 150 kilometres in 2h. 13m. 9½ sec.

Despite squally weather he raced and easily beat the Paris express, running parallel with the course.

BRITISH NAVAL REORGANISATION IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) referring in the House of Commons to the military and naval defence schemes, announced that the squadrons in the Far East would be remodelled. The Pacific Fleet is to consist of three units to be established at the East Indies, Australia and the China Sea respectively.

Each unit will consist of one cruiser of the "Indomitable" type; three second-class cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines.

The New Zealand unit will be placed under the China command; and the Commonwealth unit will be attached to the Australian station, while Canada will protect her double seaboard with second-class cruisers and destroyers.

BARBARITIES IN MOROCCO.

BY ORDER OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Sultan of Morocco has had the right hands of twenty-four rebel leaders hacked off and the stumps plunged into boiling pitch.

Several also had the left foot hacked off.

RECENT FINDS IN EGYPT.

There is a most fascinating collection of antiquities found by the officers of the Egypt Exploration fund now on view at King's College, in the Strand, London. While engaged on excavations at Abydos, Messrs. E. Naville, E. R. Ayrton, and I. Loft received information that a pre-dynastic cemetery about eight miles away was being plundered in an unorthodox way. So they moved their camp to the spot and dug there for about a month with splendid results, as the exhibition proves.

Among the finds is a unique bowl with four hippopotami on the rim, a triumph of pottery work for the period. The animals are beautifully modelled and are in a wonderful state of preservation. Yet the bowl was made nearly 7,000 years ago. There are beads in plenty, a few of gold and silver, some of amber, and many of carnelian. One long string of the last named would be quite fashionable now. From the grave of a hunter were taken several weapons, mostly of stone and flint, but also a copper harpoon, which is of the greatest interest. A clay gaming board with eighteen squares and twelve men shows that "draughts" is a very ancient institution. Of a later period, 3,500 B.C., is the skull of a long-horned ox found at the bottom of a shaft of a grave, where it had been placed with one of the bones as an offering. The central teeth of both sides of the lower jaw are worn down, as by a bit. The horse was unknown at that period. There is quite a quantity of hair on the skull, showing that the animal was a blonde. —London Chronicle.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 27th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately in E. Japan, and risen moderately to slightly over the Bonins and Philippines respectively.

The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday is approaching the neighbourhood of Vladivostok.

Pressure is highest to the S. and S.E. of Japan. It remains moderately above the normal over the S. coast of China.

Tight variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { Variable winds, light, fair.
Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamooka { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan... { Same as No. 1.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

The competition for the cup presented by Inspector Ritchie has just been concluded on the Police Green. The winner is P. S. Pitt, who received two points. He beat Inspector Robertson, who also received two points. The third and fourth are Inspector Langley and P. S. Cooper, who had each a handicap of four points.

WATER POLO SHIELD
COMPETITION.

B.O.C. V. L.R.C.

These teams met yesterday afternoon to play off their match in the eighth Round of the competition. The game throughout was very fast and interesting. The Lusitania made a few tries which went wide. Then the ball was passed to Roza who swam away from Peterson and scored the first goal for the L.R.C. Soon after this the Boys played a good combination game and the leather was passed to A. S. Ellis who equalised before the whistle sounded for half time. In the second half both teams played well, but a solid defence on each side, and strenuous exertion by individual players in the bid for supremacy resulted in both goals remaining intact, and a keenly contested match ending in a draw. Neither team gave a chance, and neither took one.

Final: B.O.C. 1; L.R.C., 1 goal.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN AMERICA
AND THE PHILIPPINES.

ITS EFFECT ON HONGKONG SHIPPING.

There has naturally been a good deal of curiosity in Hongkong, where the transshipment of American cargo for the Philippine Islands has heretofore been a considerable, albeit a fast declining business, to learn whether the new Tariff Law of the United States bears in any way on this practice. It does. The new law puts an end to the transshipment of American cargo at Hongkong for the Philippine Islands, for one of the provisions of the law states that to obtain free entry into the Philippine Islands of goods that are the product of the United States they must be shipped by a continuous voyage in one bottom on a through bill of lading from the country of origin to the country of destination.

Consequently there is an end to the transshipment of American cargo from the United States for the Philippine Islands. We have no idea of the proportions of this business, but since liners have been running from the Pacific coast of America to Manila, it is doubtless a very much smaller feature of the transshipment trade of Hongkong than it was half a dozen years ago. Still, the amount of American cargo—four especially—which has been transhipped here into the steamers plying between this port and the Philippines—especially Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga—has been considerable, for it has been possible to carry cargo, say, to Iloilo and Zamboanga by transshipment here, cheaper than if it had been carried direct to Manila and there transhipped into steamers employed in the coastwise trade. Now that this will no longer be worth doing, since the right to free entry would be forfeited, new shipping developments are to be expected. This law practically makes it necessary that all the liners and freighters running between the Pacific Coast of America and Asiatic ports shall make Manila the terminal port of call, and consequently the steamers on the Hongkong-Manila run will lose passengers as well as freight.

The free entry provisions of the new Tariff went into effect on August 5th. Certain other provisions of the law do not go into effect until October 4th. Goods shipped from the United States after August 5th and which arrive in the Philippine Islands prior to October 4th by a continuous voyage in one bottom on a through bill of lading can have free entry without production of a certificate of origin, by putting up a bond for later production of such certificate. Goods that arrive after October 4th must be accompanied by certificates of origin.

Goods that arrived in the Philippine Islands prior to August 5th and were in bond there can be removed from bond at any time prior to September 6th on proof being furnished that they are American goods, that is to say, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and that they came through by continuous voyage in one bottom on a through bill of lading.

No Consular invoices are required to be executed in the United States for goods coming to the Philippine Islands from United States.

THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Mr. Fujiyama, President of the Japan Sugar Company, says, according to the *Asahi*:—"The financial condition of the Nitto Kaisha is not so much in disorder as the creditors may suppose. The company still possesses assets amounting in all to about Yen 1,000,000, which can be properly arranged with the approval of the Financial Department as well as that of the creditors. Even as to the working capital, it is not difficult to find means out of the above resources if the creditors raise no opposition. The only method that can be adopted for the financial adjustment aforesaid is to decrease the amount of capital, to issue preferential shares and to redeem the debts by yearly instalments. We will propose at the next meeting of the creditors the death that we believe will prove most advantageous to the shareholders as well as the creditors, sparing no efforts towards the recovery of the company. If the creditors will not make any concessions and take an obstructive line, I will manfully resign my post. I am expecting to settle the matter smoothly at the next meeting of the creditors. It is not necessary to run after Mr. Kaneko in order to ask for the reconsideration of Messrs. Suzuki's position."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John Duxbury, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Colonel Darling, R.E. (Acting Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Acting Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. H. B. Meyer (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Acting Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. Baddeley (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.
Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
Mr. C. Clements (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 37 and 38, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 12) and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Sanitary and Medical Department.

LICENCE DISCUSSION POSTPONED.
The Colonial Secretary moved the postponement of the resolution under section 6 of the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1906.

The Attorney-General seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

LAW RELATING TO OPIUM.
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws relating to opium and its compounds.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency—Gentlemen, the Bill which my hon. and learned friend has moved should be read a first time is one which has been rendered necessary because of certain defects in the existing Ordinances, especially in the matter of the treatment of opium—in fact, the Ordinances as they stand are so confusing that it is doubtful if on some particular points they are not absolutely contradictory. It has been necessary, therefore, to introduce certain small amendments in order to clarify the existing law. It was thought better while we were doing this to recast the whole of the laws in one Consolidated Ordinance in order that those who tender for the farm shall know exactly what the existing law is. I may say that in the consolidated Ordinance no new principle of any considerable importance is introduced. The amendments which have been made will be pointed out when we discuss the Bill clause by clause in committee.

His Excellency—I may add that unless we take this opportunity of consolidating the Ordinances it will be practically impossible to do so for the next three years until the currency of the new farm determines, because any alteration, however small, when tenders are accepted, would vitiate the terms of the contract. By introducing this Ordinance we render it necessary to postpone the date on which the tenders should be sent in, and we propose to postpone the date until 30th September next. You will therefore see, gentlemen, that the matter is very urgent. We wish to give the tenders as long notice as possible in order that they may study any small alterations in the law which may affect them. I shall, therefore, ask the Council at my next meeting to consider the Bill not only in committee, but also to pass its third reading, solely with a view to getting it out as soon as possible in order not to delay the contracts. Since the Bill will involve no new principle I trust it may be treated as a non-contentious Bill. The law as it exists, with such innovations as recently introduced, has been the subject of various protests. I trust it will not be found necessary by unofficial members to renew these protests. Finally, I may point out to you that the Bill which is now on the table is a further revision from the one circulated yesterday. There are a few minor alterations which it has been found necessary to make. The Bill, therefore, now laid on the table is a final proof.

The motion was agreed to.

KOWLOON HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Foreshore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Tai Kok Tsui, Mongkoltsui, and Yamati, Kowloon, in this Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865. In doing so he said—This Bill safeguards injuries to railways and tramways, and imposes penalties upon persons who commit acts of malicious damage in regard thereto. The principal Ordinance, that is to say, the Ordinance which deals with malicious damages to property—the

Ordinance of 1865—did not contain any provision such as is in the present Bill against persons who commit acts of malicious damage on railways or tramways. The reason of that, of course, is obvious to the Council. We had not arrived at the progressive stage we have now reached of having tramways and a railway nearing completion. Equally proper is it that the insertion of clauses providing safeguards that are necessary should now be made. The second part of the Bill relates to malicious damages to trees on Crown lands, and provides for the punishment of persons who cause malicious damage to such property. There always has been such a provision, but the mode of procedure for imposing, and more especially for collecting, a penalty has not been a good one. This is particularly the case with regard to the New Territories, where the villages are not assessed in the same way as assessments are made on the Hongkong side. To collect a fine at present you have to have a special assessment made of property in the New Territories, which is more trouble than it is worth. We propose to give the Governor power to impose a fine payable by the inhabitants, and which is leviable upon the registered property and collected in the same way as rent is collected.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion, and Council went into committee on the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Osborne, speaking on clause 3, asked—Does that mean that if a boy puts a stone on the tramway line he is bound to be punished?

His Excellency—If he does it with the object of upsetting a tram. If it is not done with intent he is not liable.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—A child putting a stone on the tram line does no harm to the tramway? The Attorney-General—There must be intent.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—But the clause says such person shall be imprisoned for life. The Attorney-General—First of all, intent must be established. It is exactly the same provision as is in force in England.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I think the first part of the clause applies to train-wreckers. The rest deals with the casual offender, whose term of imprisonment is not to exceed two years.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—It is a very different thing to put a stone on a line where an express train is running than to put stones on a tram line.

His Excellency—Do I understand your objection is that this clause ought only to be applicable to a railway, and not to a tramway? Hon. Mr. Osborne—My objection is to this excessive punishment to an ignorant child who puts a stone on a tram line.

The Attorney-General—No child, however ignorant, can put a stone on a tram line without intent.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—There is no danger to life by putting a stone on a tram line.

The Attorney-General—There might be. Hon. Mr. Osborne—The section is so curiously worded. The lowest penalty is two years.

The Attorney-General—The penalty does not exceed that. It may be a day or an hour. That is the maximum.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—The two clauses refer to different grades of maliciousness. This is not clear from the wording.

The Attorney-General—It is quite clear.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—Insert "or in the case of minor offences."

The Attorney-General—I prefer to leave it as it is. It is copied exactly from the English statutes.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—It is distinctly worded here that if a child puts a stone on the tram line he is liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for life, or for a term of not less than two years.

The Attorney-General—One portion of the offence is the unlawful and malicious obstruction of a railway with intent. You have got to prove all that to the satisfaction of a jury, or a man cannot be convicted. When that is proved the Court deals with the case as circumstances require, and makes the punishment fit the crime. I don't think we need trouble ourselves about this when it has been in force in England for 34 years.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Railways have been in England for a long time, but in the New Territories people have not learned how to behave towards railways. I want it to be made clear that a child who puts a small stone on a tram line is not to be imprisoned for three years.

The Attorney-General—The matter can be left to the magistrate to give a fitting punishment.

Hon. Mr. Osborne, on the last clause of the Bill, objected to the principle of making a landlord liable for damage done by a tenant. It was the same principle which had made the sanitary laws in the Colony so objectionable.

The Attorney-General said he could see no alternative.

The Bill was left in Committee in the understanding that a new clause would be drafted.

RATING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1907.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into Committee.

On the second clause exempting any village or area in the New Territory from exemption.

Hon. Mr. Gresson said—Why is there no reason stated?

The Attorney-General—There is in the memorandum.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—It does not say why.

The Attorney-General—The reason is that in the New Territory there are places where the cost of assessment would exceed the amount collected for the rates.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—That would attract people to the New Territories.

The Attorney-General—It is only giving the power to the Council by resolution if good cause be shown to make certain exemptions. Most of the houses in the New Territory are of less than rateable value.

The clause was passed.

Council resumed, and it was reported that the Bill passed through committee.

BILLS POSTPONED.

The Attorney-General asked leave to postpone the second reading of the Tramway Ordinance and the Liquor Licences Ordinance. Agreed to.

DOG ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Dogs Ordinance, 1893. In doing so he said—The memorandum attached to the Bill indicates its object. It is really to provide a home for wandering or lost dogs where they may be kept and maintained. The home will be subject to the supervision of the police, and the dogs kept in such home shall not be liable to the dog tax. The Bill provides that the fee for dog licences shall be three dollars instead of a dollar and a half. It is not a new proposal, being taken from the Ordinance of 1893. We imported it into this Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

With reference to the fee to be charged for a dog licence.

Hon. Mr. Osborne asked—Why is it increased?

The Attorney-General—It is not increased.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—Can we increase it now?

The Attorney-General—Yes, if you wish.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—A chance for revenue.

Hon. Mr. Baddeley—It would be very small.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—I think the privilege of keeping a dog is one that should be paid for. I move that the fee be five dollars instead of three.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk—Three dollars is enough. As a matter of fact it is too much for a watch dog.

Hon. Mr. Baddeley—What about three dollars for the first dog and five dollars for the second?

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Make it more.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—That's a good suggestion.

His Excellency—It is rather hard to describe for what purpose a dog is being kept.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—We might make it one dog three dollars, two dogs nine dollars, doubling the fee for each additional dog.

His Excellency—There are certain villages in the New Territory where dogs are kept for food.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—I withdraw my amendment.

His Excellency—I might explain the origin of this Bill. The Rev. Mr. Hidding called upon me some time ago and asked permission to start a dog's home in order to prevent cruelty to dogs. I don't suppose any rival home is likely to be started.

The clause was passed.

On Council resuming, it was reported that the Bill had passed through Committee.

CEMETERY ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to set apart certain Crown land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church. In doing so he said—The object of this Bill is to set apart a portion of land for a cemetery for the burial of persons professing the Christian religion other than those of the Church of Rome, which body had been in possession for years of a portion of the English cemetery. The other part of the cemetery has been open for the burial of persons of the Christian religion, but there has been no positive prescription against the interment therein of any person whatever professed during his lifetime, and it has been represented to the Government that it would be well if a portion of this land should now be formally set apart by law for the interment of persons professing the Christian religion other than Roman Catholics.

The Bill now before you is designed to give effect to that object. I may add that already other bodies than Christians have had portions of land set apart for the burial of their dead. There is the Mohammedan Cemetery, the Jewish Cemetery, the Parsee Cemetery, and so on. I move that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency—With reference to what the hon. and learned member said in explanation of the memorandum, I would say that the only reason for excluding Roman Catholics is that they have a cemetery of their own.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Is it a new piece of land?

The Attorney-General—No. It is the old Colonial Cemetery.

The motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee.

The Attorney-General said that he proposed to leave the Bill in Committee for the present owing to the circumstance that difficulties had arisen in connection with another portion of land which it was intended to set aside for the burial of Buddhists. A difficulty had arisen as to the means of access, and in consequence the plan had not been completed.

Hon. Mr. Stewart said His Excellency had been good enough to tell the Council the origin of the dog's home. Might they have some hint as to the need for this Ordinance?

His Excellency—I think everybody is aware of the fact that there has been a good deal

of discussion at the Sanitary Board and elsewhere on the subject of Chinese interment in the Colonial Cemetery. The Colonial Cemetery, so far as one can ascertain, has always been open to any person irrespective of race or creed. It has been desired that there should be a certain portion set aside for Christian interment. The Bishop presented to me what I might call a request from the Wesleyans, Baptists, and representatives of the Church of England that a portion should be opened for Christian burial.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Protestants?

His Excellency—Any persons.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—It excludes Roman Catholics. They have now I take it a right to be interred there.

His Excellency—They have a cemetery of their own.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Does it mean the different sects of the Protestant religion?

His Excellency—Not that I am aware of.

The Attorney-General—It means persons professing the Christian religion. It would include Presbyterians.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—What about members of the Greek Church, and of the Armenian Church? Would it include Nestorian Christians?

The Colonial Secretary said that members of the Greek Church and of the Armenian Church could not be described as Protestant.

The Attorney-General stated that it was only the Protestants who would be affected by the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—The preamble of the bill includes members of the Armenian Church?

The Attorney-General—Yes.

His Excellency—I think it is a matter to be left to the Ecclesiastical authorities. They desire that this portion should be dedicated, and they are willing to agree that persons of the Christian religion shall be buried in it with the exception of Roman Catholics who have their own cemetery.

Hon. Mr. Stewart—If it is as wide as that the title of the Bill conflicts with the memorandum.

His Excellency—I propose to leave the Bill in committee for the reason that the plan is not yet ready. I shall be very glad to show the hon. member the letter which was presented to me by the Bishop in the name of the other denominations and signed by the leading clergymen of the sects.

Council then resumed.

MINISTERIAL DUTIES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain ministerial duties. In doing so he said—The object of this Ordinance is to invest in the Governor certain ministerial duties which at present require the assembling of the Executive Council. The various duties are in connection with several Ordinances set out in the schedule. All are absolutely what are called ministerial duties and it is purely for the convenience of the Government that the alteration suggested should be made.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into committee on the Bill.

His Excellency explained that this Bill dealt with matters which it was not considered necessary should be brought before the Executive Council as they were purely formal. Where it was laid down that certain legislation should be approved by the Governor-in-Council it was proposed to substitute the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Gresson—On looking through the Bill the first thing that attracts my attention is the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of 1899. We have got no means of going through that just now.

His Excellency—We are not discussing the Shipping Ordinance just now.

Hon. Mr. Gresson—We are passing things in the dark. The Ordinance is not before us so that we do not know what powers we are giving up. It seems to me very much like putting your name to a document you do not understand and agree to a schedule of this sort.

His Excellency—We are not yet discussing the schedule. When it comes to discussing it Council can cross out every clause if it desires.

Hon. Mr. Osborne—Couldn't a short summary be prepared to show what has been given up?

Hon. Mr. Stewart—I would suggest that the Bill be left in committee to enable us to refer to these Ordinances.

His Excellency—Certainly.

The Bill was left in committee.

Council then resumed.

His Excellency—Council stands adjourned until Wednesday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The following votes were passed:—

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Six hundred Dollars (\$600) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, Other Charges, Sanitary Staff, Head Stones.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Eighteen thousand Dollars (\$18,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Causeway Bay Typhoon Refuge, Deepening shallow area to one foot below Ordinance Datum.

Mr. J. S. O'Halloran has retired from the secretaryship of the Royal Colonial Institute on July 31, after 28 years' service, in consequence of failing health, and the Council has appointed Mr. James H. Booc, the Librarian of the Institute, to take up the duties as acting secretary. Mr. O'Halloran has been elected an Honorary Fellow, on his retirement as secretary.

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The Canton Christian College has been located for five years on Honan Island, two and one-half miles east of Canton. Here it has become a community by itself, with its buildings clustered on a slope overlooking the Pearl River to the north and the White Cloud range beyond. From the crowded city far on the left the view sweeps down the busy river to two stately pagodas on the right, and blue hills may be seen to the south across the narrow thread of the river's lower reach.

This site, now covering about forty acres, is therefore an auspicious one for the growth of a college for South China, and, as its name suggests, the South China College is the first, and as yet the only, school in Kwangtung that attempts to do work of collegiate grade. Incorporated in 1892 by the Regents of New York as an inter-denominational Christian college, and with five years of experience in temporary quarters in Canton and Macao, the school made a vigorous start on its permanent site, and has not ceased to grow in equipment, efficiency and usefulness.

A large brick and reinforced concrete building was at once erected at a cost of \$40,000 gold, and this furnished a chapel, seven class-rooms, two laboratories, rooms for bookstores, library and of unmarried teachers. The building was planned to be proof against fire and ants, and to secure the largest benefit from the south-eastern breezes now blowing straight through the wide open rooms which are only one deep and connected solely by the broad verandah on the north and south. It was also intended to fit into a carefully planned architectural lay-out which allows for another building of the same sort on the west with a separate chapel building between at the head of the avenue of approach.

Mr. Chung Wing Kwong, Chu Jen, the able head of the Chinese department, has secured from officials and other Chinese gentlemen subscriptions for over \$35,000 Mex. toward the \$60,000 needed for two permanent fireproof dormitories, and the first of these is to be begun at once. This will be one of a group, each housing 110 students and 5 teachers, to be erected behind the space reserved for college halls. Money has also been set aside for the immediate building of two permanent teachers' residences, and the first will be under way this summer. As these buildings are completed they will be occupied by the student body and a part of the teachers now living in temporary structures.

The two appointments just made in New York will add one to the number of the resident staff in the fall, making it eight beside the College Physician and the second doctor of the University (of Peking) Medical School, who will also be on the compound. President C. K. Edmunds is now at home on furlough, and expects to return some time in 1910. Another member of the staff will also return from furlough next year. Mr. W. K. Chung, who has organized and directs the work of the Chinese department, is also a full member of the faculty. In addition, there are six Chinese instructors, two of them graduates of our own Preparatory School, and five student assistants.

With this force, the College is giving tuition to 170 students, divided into an Elementary School with one class in two sections, a Preparatory School of four classes, and a Freshman class in the College Department. The aim is to separate the two Schools and the College as soon as practicable, but at present they are in many particulars treated as a whole, all being required to attend chapel, in the morning in English and in the evening in Chinese, and the Freshman only being exempt from military drill in uniform. The whole school is under military discipline in charge of the Commandant, a member of the foreign staff. To control the behavior of the students when it does not come under the notice of the staff, and to encourage the spirit of self-government, there is a Self-Control Association of all the students, with a regular system of laws and fines, and an Appellate Judge on the faculty.

The work of the College is definitely planned to fit students to become Christian men—leaders of the Chinese people in advancement. Proficiency in the Chinese language and literature is therefore insisted upon before graduation from the Preparatory School, and every effort is made to secure an increasingly thorough life preparation in this most important side of a Chinese youth's education. The knowledge of Chinese required for entrance to the Elementary School (the minimum age is 14) is considerable, and Chinese (including Mandarin) is continued throughout this school and the four years of the Preparatory School. In the Elementary School, 16 hours a week are devoted to Chinese language and literature, 84 hours to Western subjects in Chinese, and 10 hours to English subjects. In the first year of the Preparatory School 9 hours are given to Chinese, 214 hours to Western subjects in Chinese, and 214 hours to English subjects. In the second, third, and fourth years 9 hours are assigned to Chinese and 24, 20, and 20 respectively to English subjects. Furthermore, while a few students enter with advanced standing in the study of Chinese and so finish a student's required work before the fourth year, a student is allowed to take English work in a class higher than that in which he is studying Chinese.

All of the foreign faculty and two of the Chinese teach in English. The English subjects have been carefully organized and co-ordinated with a view to developing proficiency in the use of the English language and giving a broad training for life. The Bible is taught throughout the entire course—for the first 23 years in Chinese, and thereafter in English—one-half a day being the time given to this in the Preparatory School. English grammar is finished in the third year Preparatory, and the following year rhetoric and composition are studied with chief emphasis on reading courses in Dole's American Citizen, Ball's Standard, and some of the English literature required for entrance to American colleges. English literature is continued in the Freshman year chiefly as a preparation for study in America, but those intending to take the University Medical School course may substitute biology and another science for literature.

Ancient history is covered in the fourth year Preparatory, the history of Western Europe (medieval and modern) in the Freshman year, and English constitutional history is offered in the Sophomore year. A further course in present day problems in the Orient is offered in the same year, for those who wish to elect it, instead of analytical geometry. Elementary American history is required for summer reading early in the course, and historical matter divides with geography and elementary science the reading work throughout.

The latest methods have been adopted in the study of mathematics. After the completion of arithmetic, algebra and geometry are studied together, and during the first semester of the Freshman year trigonometry is given. Short courses in elementary science in the Freshman year Preparatory lead up to a thorough laboratory course in Chemistry in the Freshman year and in Physics in the Sophomore year. The laboratory equipment for both of

BABY'S AWFUL CASE OF ECZEMA

Terrible Humour from Head to Foot—Had to be Wrapped in Cotton Wool—Discharged Un cured After Three Months in Infirmary—Scratched Until Bandages were Soaked with Blood.

DREADFUL DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA

"My little boy is barely two years old, and when he was about eight months old he had to undergo an operation and have something taken out of his face. But when the time came for the operation to take place he had broken out with eczema to such an extent that he was a mass from head to foot and had to be wrapped in cotton wool. He was for three months in the Infirmary under three doctors. They managed to get him sufficiently well to operate on him, but could not cure him, and at the end of three months they turned him out with his shoulders and top parts of his poor little arms a mass of thick scabs, so that they would not split with him when they would be needed. The worst places were unfortunately, just where all the weight of his clothes hung, so that he was unable to look at the child to know what he suffered. Though I put bandages on at night, he managed to rub or scratch them till he was awake in the morning, and the scabs had to be made wet to get them off, as they were stuck fast to the places. I got one each of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. From the very first application he began to mend, and in less than a fortnight he was quite clear and well at the end of a few weeks, it is scarcely possible to tell where the places were. He cannot say many words, but I am quite drenched when he cures showed his arms, telling me "it had all gone," and the subject had not been mentioned. It has quite set him up and he is getting quite strong now, not a bit like he was. I have recommended Cuticura to several suffering with eczema. Mr. F. Webb, Alderbury, Dorset, writes from London Sept. 10, 1906, 'I have been suffering from eczema for many years, and have tried many remedies, but have not been able to get it cured. I have now used Cuticura and I am quite cured. I have been suffering from eczema for many years, and have tried many remedies, but have not been able to get it cured. I have now used Cuticura and I am quite cured.'"

54-20

these courses is very complete. Physiology is taught in the fourth year by the College Physician.

An interesting phase of the work that has grown up during the past year is the manual training. The Chinese are obviously in great need of instruction in how to use their hands, and they need encouragement in the development of practical manual qualities as well as respect for labour and independence. So a small class in carpentry, a persevering group much interested in practical gardening, and a somewhat larger number in a class in photography have been working industriously and in close intimacy with several of the teachers. Besides this, a short time was spent with one class in plane table sketching of the surrounding country. But especially important has been the formation of the Students' Bank of the Canton Christian College. This is organized as a corporation, with the usual officers and shareholders, and depositors can withdraw money only by cheque. The students have shown much interest in the undertaking, and it bids fair to be one of the most useful organizations in the College. It is hoped also that it will be made a source of coolies and villagers nearby, when its policy is understood.

When students will take up manual training, it may be assumed that athletic sports are very popular. Before breakfast all appear for setting up exercises, and between five and six in the afternoon all are expected to take regular exercise in some form. Football and swimming are the favourite pastimes, but other sports are not neglected.

The students at the Canton Christian College have been perhaps more

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.O.
5th Ed. Lecher's.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ITALIAN CONVENT ENGLISH SCHOOL.
CAINE ROAD.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, at 8.30 A.M. For Particulars as to Board and Tuition apply to—

THE SUPERIORESS,
Italian Convent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [1120]

CATHOLIC UNION.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given by the FULL BAND of the BUFFS, With Kind Assistance of Friends of the Institution.

In the Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, "Glenahilly."

On WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1909, at 9 P.M. sharp.

Admission ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be had at the above address or at the Gate on the Night of the Concert.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [1121]



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On THURSDAY, the 2nd September—

From Pakshawan in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,500 yards, commencing at 5 P.M., and finishing at 11 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieut. R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1909. [1122]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LD.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving Statements of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [1123]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, at 11 A.M., at the Sales Room, Duddell Street, (By Order of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd.)

17 COILS LEATHER BELTING (some new), 21 SINGLES SEWING MACHINES, 63 CASES "COOL HOUSE" PAINT, 24 TRUCKS (2 and 4 wheeled), 17 FAIRBANKS SCALES, a Quantity of TINPLATES, COTTON THREADS, GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS, OIL, &c., &c.

Also

One ELECTRIC SEARCH LIGHT (Complete).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [1124]

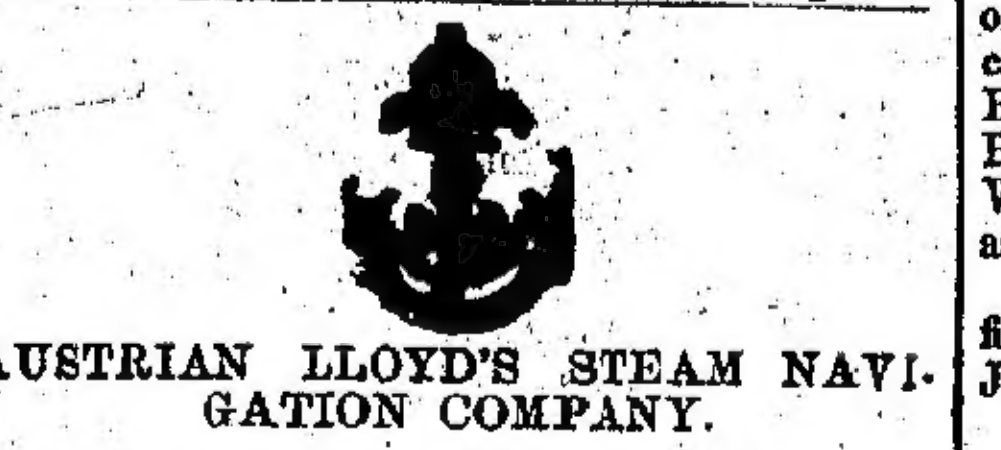
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of Butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "DAIRY" brand Butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule:—

"HONEYBUCKLE" brand, \$1.00 per lb.
"DAIRY" brand, 80
"DAIRYMAID" brand, 70
"BUTTERCUP" brand, 65

[563]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUERZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON"
Captain Tombochi, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th September.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [3]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"
Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., at Noon.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
(Occupying 24 Days).
Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland-Sea), Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909. [1125]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA"
Captain Delnat, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-warehouse Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1909. [1118]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to put down for RACE MEETING are requested to send their Names in to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Price and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [1014]

BUTTERFLY CABINETS FOR SALE.

TWO well made CAMPHOR WOOD CABINETS, Eight Drawers each, fitted with glass. Cheap.

FERCY SMITH & SETH,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1909. [1092]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
In AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, Duddell Street. [50]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1909, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS STEELING PER SHARE OF \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 23rd August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. B. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1909. [1100]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. per SHARE for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, Declared at MONDAY'S ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING, will be Payable at the Premises of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th August, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [1103]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, under the style or firm name of "CHINYOY AND DASTUR," carrying on business as Bill, Bullion and General Brokers and Warehousemen, at 38, Queen's Road Central and the Praya East Godowns, Wanchai, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 21st day of August, 1909.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by JAMSHEDJEE ARDESHIR CHINYOY.

Dated the 25th day of August, 1909.

J. A. CHINYOY,
R. A. DASTUR.
[1112]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS formerly carried on by me in Partnership with Mr. R. A. DASTUR, having been dissolved by mutual consent, I have this Day commenced a similar business under the style of "CHINYOY & Co."

J. A. CHINYOY.
Hongkong, dated the 25th day of August, 1909. [1113]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself as a Bill, Bullion and General Broker.

R. A. DASTUR.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1909. [1115]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL.
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 3RD.

M. E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
THE
MERRY LITTLE
MAIDS COMEDY CO.

"THE GIRLS OF GOTTENBURG"
(2ND EDITION),
FROM THE
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON.
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909. [1107]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, By Order of the Liquidator, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 28th August, 1909, commencing at 11.30 A.M., at the Hongkong Milling Co.'s premises, Junk Bay.

A Quantity of CEMENT, ASPHALT, PLANKS, IRON PIPING, CANVAS COVERS, STEEL GIBBER, OLD ROPE, 1 BUOY with MOORING CHAINS, HOUSES BUILT with CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, 1 Lot OLD WIRE, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

A Launch conveying intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1909. [1116]

TO LET

TO LET.
No. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR, No. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS, Electric Fittings, suitable for Offices or Dwellings. Also, GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. B. AYASIA,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

TO LET.
GROUND FLOOR, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Electric Fittings.

Apply to—
A. B. AYASIA,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [941]

TO LET.
No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Eight Roomed House and Tennis Court.

Apply to—
H. M. K. NEMAZEE,
9, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET.
No. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1035]

TO LET.
No. 1, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, Cheap Rental. The well known Durbar House.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [1026]

TO LET.
ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, Prince's Building, 11 Floor.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [818]

TO LET.
No. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Five Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANES BUNGALOW," Kowloon, A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

HOUSES IN LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

TO LET

TO LET.
No. 2, OLD BAILEY, Immediate possession. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [1053]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [97]

TO LET.
GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

STORAGE.
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FEET. 99 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply to—
GEO. F. BARNICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.
GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [98]

TO LET.
No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES now in occupation of Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaukwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

The EYEL, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms for 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BEACONSFIELD TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE.—TOR CHIST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
LINSTREED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1909. [1100]

TO LET.
No. 26, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—
E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

TO LET.
In No. 5, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL, a Commodious Five Roomed Dwelling House with Servants Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.
No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd. for Tiffin Rooms.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & Co.,
Opposite General Post Office.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

TO LET.
GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tung Lap Ting's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—
KAM FOOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.
No. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDAR STREET.

Apply to—
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.
FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [909]

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tainanfu, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—
KÖNIGLICHE SÄHMHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BERTCHHOFFER BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSSCHAUER & Co. MENDELSSOHN & Co. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN JACOB E. H. STERN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OETTINGER, JR., & Co., KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEK UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT: DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,250,000
PAID-UP ... 1,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... 250,000

BANKERS.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 " ... 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 " ... 3 per cent.

EVAN OSMISTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [25]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Lyons, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Amoy, Canton, Chang Chun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " 3 1/2
" " " " 3 " 3

"TAKEO TAKEMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [454]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3 1/2
for 3 " 3

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £2479,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Swatow, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli) Palembang, Kota Radja, (Achoen) Bandjermeria.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " do.
" 3 " 3 " do.
" 1 " 2 " do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [25]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 12,375,100 (16,031,500)
Reserve Fund FL. 2,754,338.09 (2,229,583)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKERS.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
6 " 4 " do.
3 " 3 1/2 " do.
1 " 2 " do.

C. WOLDRING, Manager.
No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [26]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 5,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,320,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kobe, Tainan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Foochow, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, Swatow.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [694]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... about Mex. \$7,222,222
" " " " about Mex. \$5,250,000
" " " " about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 4 " " do.
For 3 " 3 " " do.

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [992]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING ... \$1,500,000 at 2/—\$15,000,000
SILVER ... \$15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$30,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON, Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. BULLOCK, Esq., E. SHELTON, Es

SAWDUST Profitably
Utilized by
Glover's Patent Briquetting Machinery,
Patented Processes with Chemical By-Products.
Universal Demand for Firelighters.

M. GLOVER & CO.,
SAW MILL ENGINEERS, LEEDS.
(Patentees "Ideal" Saw Guard and Safety
Circular Cutter Blocks). [1119-1]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT



PER CASE \$15

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

MERRYWEATHER'S
Light Portable "VALIANT."



A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of **Clarke's Blood Mixture**, the world-famous blood purifier and restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it promises to do—IT CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE BEST BLOOD-PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For **SCURF, ECZEMA, DYSPEPSIA, BRUISES, BLOOD-POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS**. It is a safe and permanent remedy.

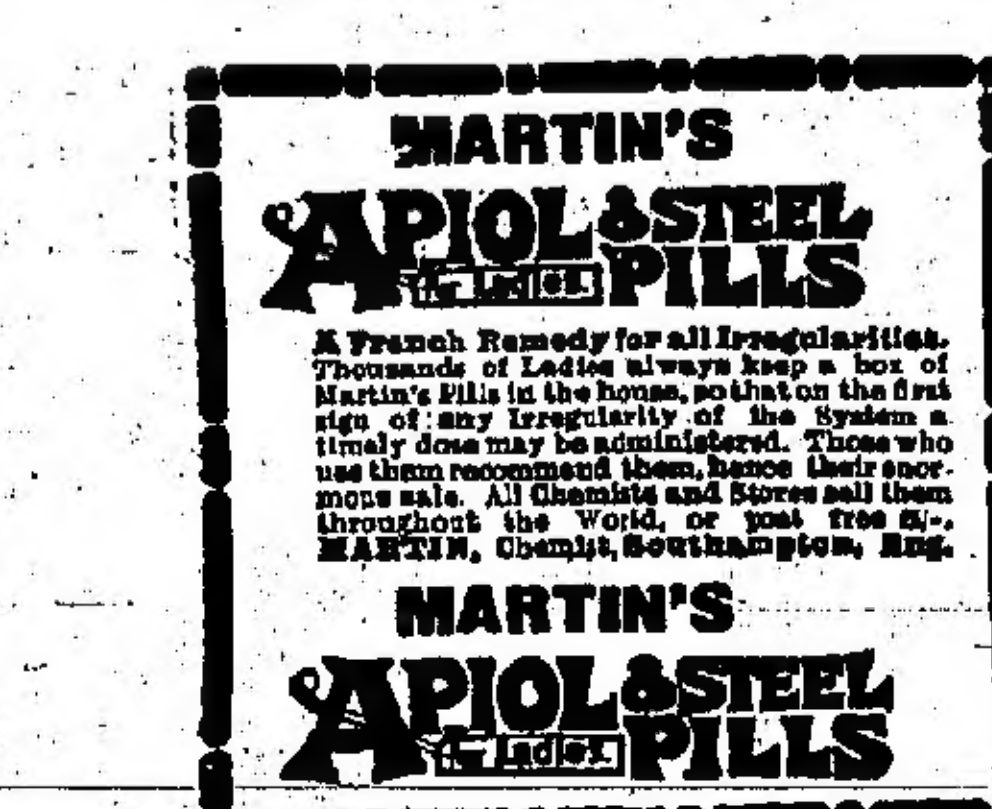
NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Rochester, writes: "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture'. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture'."—June 31, 1907.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.



COFFEE PLANTER'S PLIGHT.

VICTIM TO SEVERE RHEUMATISM AND
CHRONIC HEADACHES IN JAYA CURED BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

It was a fortunate day for Mr. Charles Louis Roggen, a tea and coffee planter of Radjmandala, Java, when he read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them, for as a result he now enjoys the blessings of abundant health instead of leading the "deplorable existence" which he described in the following graphic words:

"About a year ago I was suffering severely from Rheumatism and Chronic Headache," said he. "The rheumatic pains were all over the entire body, but especially in my back; my appetite was very bad and also my digestion."

"I never went to bed without the awful headache; on rising in the morning I was in a state of feverish heat and aching all over."

"So I went on suffering this deplorable existence, taking medicines, but without finding relief, and fulfilling my duties as acting manager of this estate with difficulty, until, one day, through reading in a pamphlet about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was persuaded to give these Pills a trial."

"Before I had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for very long I felt remarkable better, and so I continued using them until I was entirely cured. Since then I have remained in perfect health, eat well, sleep well, enjoy a good digestion, and do my work with ease and pleasure."

"I attribute this pleasant state of affairs solely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and therefore I voluntarily, and with much pleasure, give this testimony for the information of sufferers and for the general public benefit."

Mr. Roggen is acting manager of the "Laud-bouy Maatschappij Radjmandala," at Radjmandala, Java. It was by driving the poisonous acid which causes Rheumatism from his blood, and by strengthening his digestive organs and his whole system, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure him, and in the same way they are constantly curing sufferers from such ailments as Anemia (weak watery blood), Debility, Liver Complaint, Malacia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Nervousness, Early Decay, Boils, Pimples, and Skin Eruptions, and the after-effects of Fever, Dysentery, and Chills. The great remedy for the special ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle age, they also speedily restore men to healthy climates. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, who send 6 bottles for \$8, or 1 bottle for \$1.50, post free to any address.

SIGHT TESTING IN THE MERCHANTILE MARINE.

The case to which Mr. McArthur called attention recently by a question in the House of Commons (page 1262) affords another illustration of the unsatisfactory state of things existing at the Board of Trade when candidates are examined for colour vision. It appears that a Mr. Glover passed as second mate eighteen months ago, and has been at sea ever since. In March of this year he presented himself for examination for a first mate's certificate. He was then rejected on the ground of colour blindness by Captain Fletcher, who had passed him on the previous occasion. Mr. Glover then applied for a special test, and the examiners in this final court of appeal were Professor William Watson, Assistant Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science, and Captain Captain Harvey, the Chairman of the Local Marine Board, a stipendiary magistrate, a member of Parliament, two ship captains, and others, but no medical man was included either among the examiners or the court. According to Professor Watson, Mr. Glover made the most shocking mistakes by calling spectral green red, and placing together as a match pink, blue, and violet wools, and these mistakes he made on several occasions, though he sometimes got them right. Captain Harvey gave corroborative evidence. So far no medical man had ever seen the candidate as regards his eyes, and not a single person who had seen him or heard the evidence had any knowledge of physiology or ophthalmology. Mr. Glover, however, decided that he would be examined by an ophthalmic surgeon, and he consequently consulted Dr. William Etlis, Pathologist to the Royal Eye Hospital, who stated that the candidate's colour vision was perfect, that the mistakes he had made were due to the abnormal length of time he was under examination by the non-medical witnesses, and that he considered him fit as regards colour vision to undertake any duties a ship's officer would be called upon to perform. After a brief deliberation the court found that he "is not incompetent by reason of colour blindness to perform his duties, and his certificate is therefore returned to him." In the face of such contradictory evidence we express no opinion as to the rights or wrongs of the case, but one or two points call for consideration. Professor Watson, on cross-examination, stated that he "made a point of never failing a man unless he made a mistake several times." Does Professor Watson imagine that a collision at sea will not take place unless a man mistakes the colour of a light "several times"? No rule ought to be more insisted upon than one laid down by Dr. Edridge-Green—that a man who calls red green, or green red, or who mistakes a white (yellow) light for either on a single occasion should be rejected at once, for if he makes this mistake in the examination room, he is certain to do the same at sea when a light of unknown colour and intensity suddenly looms into view. No normal-sighted person would ever make a mistake even once. The evidence of Captain Harvey and Captain Fletcher may be passed over without comment, as they, of course, have no expert knowledge of the subject; but the evidence of Dr. Etlis that the candidate never made a mistake at all deserves respectful attention. Now it is obvious that someone's observations were wrong, and it seems strange that the crucial lantern test was not so far as the published reports show, used by anyone. The inquiry proves once more that the way in which colour vision is tested is inadequate. It would be ludicrous, if it were not so serious, to find that the British Board of Trade cannot get more competent people to examine candidates' eyesight than ships' captains backed up by a physician, and cases like this will again and again recur until competent medical men with

ophthalmic training are appointed examiners. We cannot decide from this evidence whether the man's colour vision was good or bad—perhaps it was as perfect as Dr. Etlis suggests, though, if we believe a single word of the evidence of the other examiners, he must be a person who has no right to be put in charge of a ship. We sympathize much with Mr. Glover, who may have perfect colour vision, as we are inclined to believe he has; if so, it is greatly unfair that he should be subject to all this inconvenience and annoyance because he is examined by men who are not trained to form an opinion on the subject upon which they are asked to pass judgment. What would the public or the Board of Trade think of a court of examiners in seamanship composed of medical men and experts in physics?

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated August 27th state:—Local stocks continue dull and inactive, and we have but little to report in them. Rates remain fairly steady, but have an inclination to weakness in most cases. Exchange on London T/T 1/9 1/16, and on Shanghai 74.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled rather weaker and small sales have been made at 1,002 1/2 and 1,009 ex the dividend of \$22.72 paid on the 23rd instant, the market closing quiet with sellers at 1,002 1/2. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The market continues very dull and we have no sales or changes to report.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong are still required for at 345, but sellers ask higher rates, and we have heard of no business. China continue on offer at 115 without inducing buyers to come forward.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been placed at 31 1/2, and sellers at 31 1/2 rule the market at time of closing. A small further demand at 31 1/2, however, remains unsatisfied. Indos have improved in the North to 48 1/2, but it is apparently quite a nominal rate. We have heard of no local business. Shells suffered a decline in the early part of the week to 70, but have since rallied to 72 1/2, and recovery on London to 71 1/2 from 69 1/2. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled fairly steady during the week at 139/140 with some small sales, the market closing with buyers at 140. Luzon have further advanced on a speculative demand from Manila to 30 after sales at 26, 28 and 30, the market closing with sellers at the highest rate.

MINE.—With the exception of Chinese Engineering, which have fallen to 18 1/2, and Langkats, which have again risen in the North to 1,075, we have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in some demand and the rate has improved to 60, ex the dividend of 8 1/2 paid on the 24th instant, the market closing with further buyers. Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair business at 60 and 59, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks have declined to 70 in the North. Hongkong Wharves have improved to 160, after sales at 147 and 149.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands remain unchanged at 105 with buyers after some sales at that rate. West Point have been placed in small lots at 44. Hotels are a little quieter and we have only small sales at 45 for new to report. Ramphayes close considerably lower and are obtainable at 9 1/2. Kowloon Lands remain on offer at 35.

COMMERCE.—Expos have been improved in the North to 139, Laun Kung Mows to 110, Internationals to 90 and Soryobes to 450. Hongkong have declined to 7 with sellers.

RUSSIA.—A fair business has been put through under this heading, and the following sales have taken place. Shetford at 29 1/2 and 30, Lungs at 25, Highlands and Lowlands at 22 1/2, Golconda at 28 1/2 and 29, and at 22 1/2. Kuala Lumpur at 22 1/2 and 23, and Baguinas at 50, 58 and 52 Straits currency.

CHINA.—China Banknotes have been placed at 13 1/2, Cents at 8 1/2, and 20 1/2. Kops at 21, Union Waterboats at 10 1/2, and China Lights at 6 1/2, the latter closing with sellers. Watsons have been placed at 6. We have no further changes or business to report under this heading.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 29th August: 12th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Masses (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Psalm, Tractus, and Benedictus. Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Fry; Benedictus, Barnby. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Stainer; Hymns, 403, 249 and 317. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, Rimbault and Turle; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Maunders in D; Anthem, O Gladsome Light. (Sullivan); Hymns, 398 and 437 (and Tune), Sevenfold Love, Wils—Psalm 142, Verses 1, 6 and 9, in unison. Psalm 147, Verses 7, 8, 11 and 12 in unison. Hymn 299, Verses 1 and 2 in unison.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West: 12th Sunday after Trinity, 29th August, 1909. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Psalms, Tractus, Gloria, and Benedictus; Te Deum, Henley, Trent and Goss; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 566, 36, 595 and 471. Evening Prayer 6.30. Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 520, 147, 214 and 608; Kyrie, Narva. Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch *Springing* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kewloon Police Pier 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.) returning afterwards. All the stiffs are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc. provided.

Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.
Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister:—Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship. Hymns 201, 32 and 203, Litany 7 (Tallis). Anthem. Noon. Communion. Hymn 408. 6 p.m. Wor. hip. Psalm 100. Hymns 507, 237 and 617. Subject:—Do men come to their own?

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi:—Sunday Service: 10.15 a.m. Preacher, Rev. C. A. Giff. 8.15 p.m. Rev. E. Ellison. Tuesday 8 p.m. Wesley Guild Meeting. Literary Evening. "Humour and some incongruities" Mr. G. A. Shipway-Powell. Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, 10.15 a.m. by the Rev. E. Thornhill. No Evening Service. Services on Sundays during August and September:—Holy Communion on 1st Sunday of the month at noon, on 3rd Sunday at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Morning Catholic Cathedral (Chinese):—29th August—13th Sunday after the Pentecost. Feast of the Sacred Heart of Mary (Primary Indulgence)—Low Masses and General Communion at 6 and 7 o'clock—High Mass at 8 a.m. with sermon by the officiating clergy. Conference of St. Vinc. at 10.30 a.m. Conference at 6.30 p.m.—Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Benediction of the Holy Sacrament at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Concerning the military improvements at Corregidor, Colonel Bellinger informed a San Francisco newspaper reporter:—"When the warehouses are finished they will have a capacity for a two years' supply, and ultimately the Government expects to have a post there to the strength of twenty coast-artillery companies. This, of course, is some distance in the future, as the appropriations have just been made for the beginning of the construction of these buildings. The sum of \$850,000 has been appropriated as a starter toward a warehouse, officers' quarters and barracks for the men, \$500,000 of which will be utilized toward the quarters, the other \$250,000 to go toward the depot."

Colonel Bellinger was the guest of honour at a farewell luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, recently, before returning to the Philippines.

ROYAL RESTAURANT.

CHINESE PAGODA THAT COST KING LEOPOLD £120,000.

One of the most interesting fixtures at next year's international exhibition will be King Leopold's restaurant.

The building is in the form of a Chinese pagoda, and has been carried out in the purest Chinese style. It is stated to have cost his Majesty £120,000, all the decorations and wood carving having been executed by native artisans. The King now advertising for a lease, but owing to the high rent demanded and the conditions attached his Majesty is hardly likely to obtain one.

The royal proprietor will not reduce his price, however, and it is said that unless he finds someone to meet his requirements he will undertake the concern himself.

As your teeth
are wanted to last
—for years to come—
begin now to use

Calvert's Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder causes a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Grocers.
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.



APENTA
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
For continuous use by the Gouty, the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast.

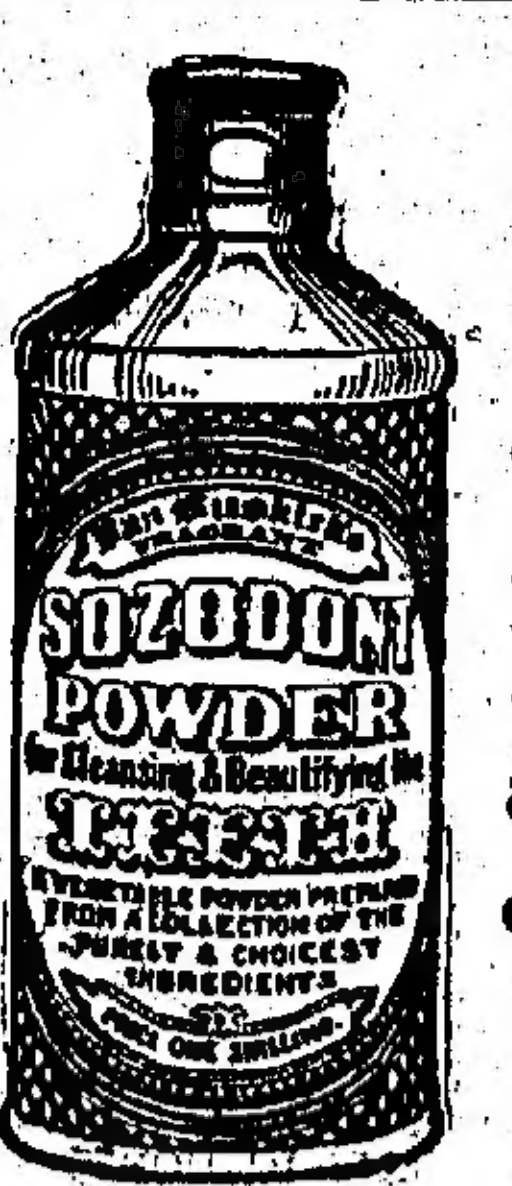
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE MARK **THERAPION** TRADE MARK

This successful popular remedy, sold in medicinal hospitals by Dr. E. B. Bost, of Lyons, France, and others, surpasses everything hitherto known for the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for blood poison, bad legs, spots, blotches, eczema, pain and swelling, rheumatism, secondary syphilis, skin eruptions, gonorrhea, etc. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for indigestion, flatulence, and other ailments arising from disordered stomach, nervousness, etc. It possesses extraordinary power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from exhausting influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. **THERAPION** is obtainable of principal Chemists and Druggists. The above Trade Mark is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.



SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

Is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit. Imparts a sensation so exquisite and lasting. It cleans the teeth and exhilarates the mouth. Prevents the accumulation of tartar. Try Sozodont.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MELVILLE, Glyn & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884-85, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Stupor, Dizziness, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Drama, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Organic Conditions of the System, caused by "deficiency of the Vital Force."

The most of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Excess is immediate and permanent, all the Nervous Febrile and Distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is "really marvellous."

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO. LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[934]

PULICIDE.

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC.

BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS

AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY

DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, AND USED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT.

EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS—A teaspoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water.

To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

[907]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 2nd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 4th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 9th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	Sept.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. N. Rivers	About 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 29th Aug., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
GOHIOU and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 2nd Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHA"	On 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHENAN," "CHINHA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

Telephone 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1909.

1579

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOOCHOW	"YATSHING"	Saturday, 28th Aug., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 29th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday, 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 17th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOSHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through-Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Eongkong, 28th August, 1909.
GENERAL MANAGERS. [16]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	23rd September.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	About end of Sept.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

6

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. AMBRIA	29th Aug.
S.S. NICOMEDIA	12th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	15th Sept.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	27th Sept.
S.S. SILESIA	19th Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.

HOMeward.

FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

S.S. SAXONIA	2nd Sept.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	
S.S. SPEZIA	14th Sept.
FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. DORTMUND	About mid. of Sept.
FOR NEW YORK:	
S.S. ARAGONIA	20th Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

12

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail Aug. 30th, at 5 P.M.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	6000	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler.	6,500	WED'DAY, 1st Sept. at Daylight.
VIETORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU	INABA MARU, Capt. E. Takada.	6,500	WED'DAY, 15th Sept. at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawa.	7,000	TUESDAY, 14th Sept. at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	STANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa.	8,000	TUESDAY, 28th Sept. at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.	6,000	FRIDAY, 1st Oct. at Noon.
MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.	6,000	WED'DAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.
HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Drige.	MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards.	4,000	THURSDAY, 2nd September.
KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope.	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Drige.	6,500	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope.	9,000	FRIDAY, 24th Sept. at 5 P.M.
YETOROE MARU, Capt. K. Soyada.	HANG HAI, MOJI and KOBE	4,500	WED'DAY, 8th September.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.
† Omitting Keelung and Shimizu.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. Wm. Thompson). - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MIYASAKI MARU (Capt. T. Murai) - - About Wed. 20th Oct.

KITANO MARU - (Capt. E. E. Cope) - - About Wed. 17th Nov.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER. [15-93]

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
BUBI	2340	B. W. Almond	Manila	On 4th Sept., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 11th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [14]

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VUEUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

759]

Japan Office:

14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to COLONBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (Plymouth 1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY
ARCADIA	7000	February 5	MANTUA	11000	March 5
ASSAYE	7500	February 19	CHINA	8000	March 19
DELTA	8000	March 5	MALWA	11000	April 2
MACEDONIA	10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at Bombay)		April 16
DEVANHA	8000	April 2	MONGOLIA	10500	April 30
ASSAYE	8000	April 16	MARMORA	10500	May 14
DELTA	7500	April 30	MOBIA	11000	May 28
DELHI	8000	May 14	MOOLTAN	10500	June 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):

1st SALOON \$71.10 SINGLE, \$105.14 RETURN.

2nd " 48.8 " 72.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Leave LONDON
SYRIA	January	about 26 March
SUMATRA	February	about 9 March
NYANZA	February	about 23 April
SUNDA	February	about 23 May
MALTA	May	about 4 June
SARDINIA	May	about 18 June
NORSE	May	about 18 July

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):

1st SALOON \$55.0 SINGLE, \$82.0 RETURN.

2nd " 38.10 " 57.4 "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

1076]

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito. "TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto.	6,182 6,178	SATURDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon. SATURDAY, 25th Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bill, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMUI via SWATOW, SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA. "BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO.	SUNDAY, 29th Aug., at 10 A.M. THURSDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.

A Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on 1st and 2nd Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

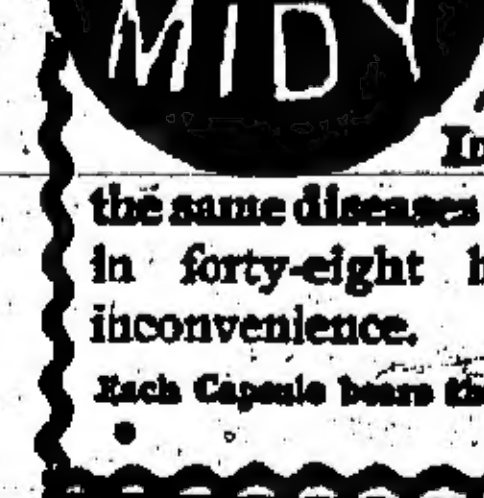
First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER.

877]



SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalbe, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

England is the Home of Good Tailoring—London the Fashion Centre of the World.

AN IMPORTANT SAVING Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

JOHN J. M. BULT,

Cash Tailor,
140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng., has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which he has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:—
Frock Coat and Vest . . . 63/-
Dress Suit (Silk lined) . . . 84/-
Lounge Suit . . . 61/-
Noddy and Knicker . . . 63/-

A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a register is kept of all Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

SHIRING BREECHES cut on the most approved lines from 35/-

